SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Amusements To-day.

Amusements To-day.

Lendemy of Munic-Opers, 148 P. M. Concert, S.P. M.

Academy of Design—Exhibition.

Bijou Opers House—Adonis. S.P. M.

Castno—The Opers House—Adonis.

Lendedy I heatro—Variety. Sand S.P. M.

Baty's Theatro—Nancy & Co. Sand S.P. M.

Baty's Theatro—Nancy & Co. Sand S.P. M.

Harned Opers House—Odd Trick. Sand S.P. M.

Harnedgen's Park I heatro—Leather Patch. Sand S.P.

Kontor & Binl's—H. M. S. Pinafre. Sand S.P. M.

Lycems Theatro—One of Our Girls. Sand S.P. M.

Maddison Square Garden—Circis. Sand S.P. M.

Maddison Square Cheatro—Riven Horis. Ac. Sand S.P.

Maddison Square Cheatro—Riven Horis. Ac. Sand S. Badbon Saunce Chentre-Broken Hearts, Ac. 1 and 4: Madhan Square I heater Hoven Horte, at. 2 and Rhin's Gardon-The Black Crock. 2 and 2 F. M. Pougle's I heater—Manifells. 2 and 2 F. M. Paugrama—Madleon av and 30th st. Blandard I heater—The Little Troon. 2 and 2 F. M. Man Theater—La Conque. 2 and 2 F. M. Steetsway Matt-Plano Recital. 2 F. M. Tony Pastor's Theatre-HeCann's Off Night. Sr. M. Thalfa Theatre—The Oypy Baron. 2 and 87. M. L'ulon Square Theatre—Pepita. 2 and 87. M. University Club Theatre—Lecture. 2:20 P. M. Wallack's Theatre-She Stoeps to Conquer. # P. H. Windsor Theatre-May Blossom, 1 and +P. M.

Bd Avenue Theatee-The Banker's Daughter, 1 and 1 P.

Eth Avenue Theatre-Mikade. 2 and 8 P. N. 1-4th Atreet Theatre-Evangeline. 2 and 8 P. M.

Deputy sheriffs who were guarding the Louisville and Nashville yards in East St. Louis fired into two groups of people yes terday afternoon, killing or fatally wounding six men and one woman. All of the victims but one were innocent lookers on who had nothing to do with the strike No adequate cause for this deed has yet been discovered. No attempt had been made to stop the train that had left the yards or to touch the company's property. The crowd, it is said, was noisy, but as a whole was not offensive. Some of the men. however, taunted the deputies and threw some stones, and thus provoked a volley from Winchester rifles.

Gov. OGLESBY ordered militia to the scene last night. Many of the strikers after the tragedy procured arms, and a great riot might have resulted if it had not been for the impassioned appeal of Committeeman Brown, who begged the excited crowd to keep the peace.

At midnight the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad freight depot at East St. Louis was In flames, and a mob was said to be surrounding it.

The Votes on the Silver Bill. The decisive majorities by which the House of Representatives refused on Thursday either to suspend the present restricted coinage of silver or to substitute for it the unlimited coinage of that metal, may be regarded as disposing of the subject during the existence of this Congress. The country will remain under the dominion of the gold standard and will be afflicted with all the evils which that standard produces, until a new House of Representatives is elected.

An analysis of Thursday's votes shows that notwithstanding the apparent defeat of the cause of silver, a real gain has been made for it. Thirteen mouths ago the vote of the House to continue silver coinage was only 152 to 118. On Thursday the vote was 201 to 84. In addition, 126 votes were cast for free coinage, pure and simple, which is an entirely new position, and one greatly in advance of that hitherto taken by the silver men. So far, therefore, from the discussion of the subject having weakened the silver party, it has increased their number in the House from 152 to 201, and has diminished that of their opponents from 118 to 84.

The sectional character of the issue is also brought out very clearly by Thursday's votes. Of the 84 Representatives who declared against the continuance of silver coinage, 79 come from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland while of the 126 who supported free and unlimited coinage, all but two come from the Western, Southern, and Southwestern States. It is, therefore, a solid array of the richer and older Eastern States against the newer and poorer part of the country.

The question will probably enter to some extent into the elections for new Representatives to be held next autumn; and if the sunporters of free coinage should be increased in the next House as much as those of restricted coinage have increased in the present House, the measure will be tolerably certain to be carried in 1888.

To Be or Not To Be.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Herald, has of late occasionally manifested a feeling of ardent hostility to President CLEVELAND; and now it has published in a most conspicuous manner a letter from Washington, in which the proposition is elaborately maintained that Mr. CLEVE-LAND, "while an entirely honest man with only the best intentions, has developed an amazing incapacity; that he seems to be intellectually unable to comprehend the duties and responsibilities of his place; that he has never reached even a dim perception of the political situation of the country; and that his theory of the Presidential office is latal to good government, because it makes of the President a mere dispenser of patronage, and debases politics to the lowest plane.' These are the general charges, and the

specifications and averments that support them are set out with considerable energy, and with quotations carefully selected from various writers and speakers in Congress and out. One of these is described as an Influential Democratic Senator who oceasionally defends the President in the Senate, but who remarked privately the other day that "CLEVELAND had not influence enough with Congress chase an old hen off her nest." Another is Gen. WEAVER of Iowa, a Greenback Demceratic member of the House, who, in a recent speech, said that "there is no policy here in either party, no purpose, nothing but death and disintegration," all due, as we are given to understand, to the absence of that sadership which ought to be exercised by a President at least over his own party; and so on to the end of the chapter. From all of which the conclusion is drawn in the Herald that "the labor organizations are going to have a potent influence in the fall elections, and may make hash of both parties."

While we suppose there is some exaggers tion in the statements of the Herald, they are too much supported by similar allegations in other quarters to be entirely desti tute of truth. There can be no doubt that the Democrats in Washington and elsewhere are generally disappointed in Mr. CLEVELAND. He does not prove to be the kind of President that they expected; and, while we think their complaints of him are exceedingly unjust, because their expectawere baseless and without support in reason or in reality, it is impossible to dispute the facts as they are. He is not a political leader. He has no power whatever no idea of organizing, inspiring, extending, defending, and building up the Democracy;

and, so far as he is concerned, he will never accept or undertake the function which the vast majority of Democrats believed he was accepting when he received their nomina tion to the Presidency. It is no longer pos sible even for the most sanguine and trusting Democrat to entertain any illusion on this subject. Mr. CLEVELAND as President is a perfectly honest, firm, upright, truthful man, but narrow, self-confident, carcless and uncomprehending as to the ideas and hopes of the Democracy, and entirely unable to conceive of those large measures and inspiring issues which great statesmen and great political leaders will always furnish.

But when the Herald goes on from these evident and indisputable facts to predict the lisintegration and the overthrow of the Democracy, it draws an inference which history will not justify. The Democratic party has again and again been overtaken by greater misfortunes and disappointments then those in which it is now involved, and if has come out alive, intact, and right side up every time. The reason for this is that it is preëminently the party of principle; indeed, it is the only such party that now exists. Its principles form the vitality of the Constitution and of the republic, and so long as these live, so long it will live and so long as these survive every disaster. so long it will remain hopeful, erect, resoute, unbroken after defeat and confident i the future. Presidents may lamentably fall Congresses may prove impotent or injurious, measures that are long elaborated may result in disaster, but the Democracy can never die

Mangus and Geronimo.

At last we begin to get light upon the result of the winter's campaign on the South western frontier. It is tersely summed up n Gen. CROOK's telegram to Gen. SHERIDAN that he has started seventy-seven captive Apaches, including warriors and squaws, on their way to the military prison in Fiorida. Reduced to this precise form, the campaign

of Gen. CROOK certainly cannot be called a failure. It was deprived of a large part of its success, almost at its very close, by the escape of GERONIMO and a part of his band, after having agreed to surrender with the rest at Fort Bowie. But among the captives are such well-known leaders as CHIHUAHUA NATCHEZ, and NANA, who rank very little below GERONIMO bimself as dangerous and troublesome chiefs. The captives include the fifty-eight prisoners escorted by Lieut FAISON from Lang's Ranch, the half dozen hostages given by GERONIMO for his surrender after the expedition of CRAWFORD and the two warriors brought in more recently by Lieut. Maus. There have, perhaps, been enough previous captures and losses o the Indians in fighting to bring the aggregate up to about ninety of both sexes disposed of in one way or another.

It seems probable that the people of Aricona, although naturally enger to get possession of the surrendered hostiles, in order to punish them under the law as murderers, will be satisfied with having them sent to Fort Marion. What they were determined to resist was restoration to the San Carlos reservation. In this they were clearly right, since no community ought to be exposed to the danger of another outbreak of such cutthroats. Sending them out of Arizona and as far away as Florida will at least satisfy the demands of future security, if it does

not fully meet the demands of justice. Taking the problem as it now stands, its main fact is that two of the most formidable chiefs, Mangus and GERONIMO, with their followers, are still at large. The former i described in the report of Lieut, BRITTON Davis as the real head of last year's outbreak : "The leader in this movement was a chief known as

Manges. He was encouraged in this insubordination by his wife, a former Mexican captive, who knew just enough to make her troublesome. With an Indian known as Naboski, he succeeded in so working upon the fear of Genorino, another chief, that the latter joined him in an attempt which it was determined to make for the purpose of putting an end to all future punishment."

In continuing his narrative, Lieut. Davis again points out the part played by Mangus: "But Maxgos and GERONINO went to the other chiefs, deserted, and that all of the Indians were going to leave the reservation. The two chiefs previously mentioned, CHIRCAUDA and NATCHEZ, frightened at the part they had previously taken, readily believed what was told thum, and, gathering up the stock they had immediately around them, followed Manges and Grannian."

It would appear that MANGUS and GERONI-Mo afterward quarrelled, or, at least, separated on questions of policy, for the former was not among those who wished to surrender to CRAWFORD in Mexico. Should they now join forces, the coming summer might see a renewal of flerce hostilities. All that is now definitely known is that Lieut. MAUS followed the trail of GERONIMO down into Sonora nearly to Fronteras, and that Capt. DORST, Fourth Cavalry, is on a prolonged expedition. With the advent of Gen. MILES. a new campaign may be undertaken.

Time for the Government to Act.

Simultaneously with the sailing of the Lansdowne from Publico and the introduction into the Newfoundland Legislature of a resolution prohibiting the exportation of balt, Mr. FRYE in the Senate and Mr. DING-LEY in the House have called the attention of the Administration to the attitude of the Dominion Government in regard to the rights of American fishing vessels in Canadian ports.

It is unfortunate that the position of the Department of State in regard to these rights does not seem to have been either firm or consistent. There is no reason, however, why the Administration should not take solid ground and not budge from it. Mr. FRYE and Mr. DINGLEY, and the American fishermen whose rights they represent are right. Their position and that of the United States in the present phase of the

question is entirely simple and tenable. By later legislation and commercial convention the general commercial rights of American vessels, and it would appear of fishing vessels as well, are not dependent upon the treaty of 1818. The ports of the United States were opened to vessels from the British North American colonies on consideration of the ports of those colonies be ing open to the vessels of the United States. If there is to be any exclusion or prohibition on the part of Canada, the United States should answer it by a return to the old re tallatory policy, or should see that such exclusion or prohibition or limitation of com-

mercial intercourse is removed. The course laid out by Mr. FRYE and Mr. DINGLEY is perfectly proper and plain. We very much doubt, however, if a recourse to it will be found necessary. The attention of the Imperial Government should be directed to the matter. Instead of taking Minister Wrat's silvice. Secretary BAYARD should give Minister WEST some advice. It is our impression that Newfoundland tried to prohibit the exportation of balt some years ago, as it is trying now, and that the home Gov ernment sat upon that spirited trial. Doubt less the home Government will now hold back Canada and Newfoundland from their amusing attempts at a spirited and intimidating policy. If not, our Canadian friends must learn that they cannot get and that they have no right to any more commercial privileges than they give. So far as they shut us out they must be shut

out themselves. The resolutions introduced by Mr. FRYE and Mr. DIRGLEY, while in form asking for information, are really declaratory of the rights of our fishermen in Canadian waters. The State Department should take prompt action in the matter Either the British Government must check the Canadian authorities from violating the general commercial convention between Great Britain and the United States, or the Canadians must come to reason of their own motion, or Canada must get as good as The United States Government has been taking a good deal of impudence from the Dominion people; it is high time for it to put its foot down with decision.

Mr. Gladstone's Omission. One of the most notable features of Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech on home rule was illustrated in that portion in which he undertook to show that two governing bodies within the empire, a Parliament in England and a Parliament in Ireland, would be possible. He instanced as examples of successful dual Governments those of Norway and Sweden

and of Austria and Hungary.

But he did not mention the United States. When so keen a judge of the temper of an English legislature as Mr. GLADSTONE thought it prudent to omit the most successful example ever known of a great empire with separate cooperating governments, there must have been very strong reasons for it. The idea of moulding a single feature of their empire on an institution of America would not be very agreeable to Englishmen; and, of course. Mr. Gladstone knew it.

Brother Brane is for bimetallism, and the has a right to his opinion. But we can tell him that the only sort of bimetallism that has any good in it, is that with silver on top and gold subsidiary. The present sort, with silver playing second fiddle and only representing gold isn't of any particular use.

One of the curlosities of politics: Jos PULITZUR's check for \$5,000 in the treasury of the Republican National Committee in 1884. Queer, wasn't it? Ask STEVE ELKINS.

BILLY MOLONEY should return to save his reputation. The wantonest and wildest rumors are in circulation about him. Here is a siv rumor, for instance, which tells that he was it town the other night and went to "The Miclad in woman's weeds most beautiful to see. Of course this is a full-grown lie. It was only in the days that are no more that the fugacious Billy could have cause so to shroud himself from public notice. The Aldermen used to be so fierce with him in their fury for free passes that he might well have disguised himself in those days. If the poor exile returns it will surely be to reveal and not to hide himself.

We are surprised to hear from our esteemed contemporary, the Brooklyn Union, such a confession of past and present ignorance as

"If the Democratic party were to decide in favor o reform, it might accept Mr. CLEVELAND's lendership; if in favor of spoils, then Mr. VANCE's. But the first question to be settled is, who is the Democratic party and what are its purposes?"

It might have been well for our contemporary o examine this question before enlisting in the Democratic canvass in 1884.

The Hon. Jonas G. Howard of Indiana has some remarks in the Washington Post on the reported Republican gains in the local and municipal elections of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. He attributes such results to the civil service policy of the Administration. The constituencies, he says, don't want any such civil service reform, and this is their way of expressing it. Mr. Howard, howaver, takes a cheerful view of the future. "This," he concludes, "is only a period of transition through which we pass to a genuine Democratic régime." Mr. Howard is a judicious as well as a courageous

The Aldermen object to Chatham street be cause it has, they say, a bad name. If Chatham street doesn't reform before it is formally adopted by Park row, will not Park row come to have a had name, too?

But Nassau street and Printing House square will continue safe in any event.

THE MURDER OF LILLIAN MADISON. Alleged New Evidence that May Save Cluve-

rius from the Gallows. RICHMOND, April 9.—The question of the hanging of T. J. Cluverius for the murder of Fanny Lillian Madison is now in the hands of the highest court of the State, the condemned of newly discovered evidence, the substance of

which was revealed to-day. In the latter part of last summer Rachel McDonald, an aged malden lady, living near the reservoir in which the body of Lillian Medison was discovered, was found doad in her yard with her throat cut. Apparently every effort was made to discover the means of her death, but without avail. Her property is in the hands of the Court. Now comes the starting news that witnesses have been found to prove that Miss McDonaid was murdered, and that they will appear before the next Grand Jury of the county (Henrico) with more positive evidence.

tive evidence.
Still more startling is the information that
Lillian Madison, who, it was thought, was
thrown into the reservoir by her cousin. Ciuverius, died at the house of Miss McDonaid verius, died at the house of hiss McDonaid from an attempt at malpractice, and was thrown into the water after death. All these rumors have excited the greatest interest, and counsel for Cluverius were not slow in doing everything possible to get the facts of Miss McDonaid's death out. One of the shrewdest detectives in the country has been in the case.

The Indiana Election.

A closer analysis of the vote clearly shows the cause of the defeat to have been lack of Demo-cratic organization generally, and locally to the saloon interest going very largely to the Republicans. The Democracy have shown that they were over-confident Democracy have shown that they were over-connection.

The result throughout the Biate is conflicting, both sides gaining at unexpected points, but, as a whole, with some Democratic gain. It is not enough, however, to assure Democrate any certainty of victory in future, and should show them the necessity of instant, thorough, and energetto organization. Take for example this city. There were a considerable number of Democrats in each ward who did not visit the polling precincts and this from want of energy in the canvass. This condi-tion, so far as we can learn, was merely an Spatny that seemingly has overspread the Democratic camp. This must be overcome, or a Republican victory next fail will as surely come as (the Democrats fail to arouse

The Masher of the Administration.

From the Philadelphia Press. I heard a lady remark the other day that Lamar looked like a snub-nosed lion. Certainly he does a good deal of gentle roaring among the sex, and is known as the male firt of the present Administration. It has been said of him that he only aske ten minutes to make a conquest of a weak and twenty minutes of a strong-minded woman.

Wants the Knights of Labor Bonten. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Together with the great majority of the people of this country, I feel very much gratified at the result of the strike instituted by the Knights of Lator in the West. Had it terminated in their favor this country would not have been fit to live in.

Every one to whom I have spoken says the same. Discoutent Among the Veterans.

The National Executive Committee of the Union Veteran Army held a meeting at 52 Union square on Wednesday evening, at which an address was ordered on woments evening, at which an address was ordered to be issued to the voterans of the United States, appealing to them to use the bailot independent of party lines in order to send men to Congress who would secure for the veterans such legislation as their services to the country domand. Twentt-five States and Territories were represented at the meeting. There is talk of inviting Gen. Butler to tale the chief command of the army.

Mr. George W. Childs has sont to the Press Club a check for \$100 as his contribution to the Press Club plot in Cypress Hills Cametery, in aid of which Juseph Howard, Jr., is to lecture in Wallach's Theatre

JIM RICHMOND IN ALBANY. King Among Lobbytets-Wis Part in th

Die Fight Apatest Cornell ALBANY, April 9 .- Jim Richmond, as he is called in Albany, has for years been known here as one of the five or six men who could come here at any time and do what they pleased with the Legislature. On the expeditions he has usually been accompanied by James Bel den or Jacob Sharp. Sometimes Deacon Rich ardson or that other patriarchal Deacon, Daniel D. Conover of the Forty-second street line, has been with him. Richmond has always appanions. Most of them are grave, elderly snowy-bearded men, very reticent, and plain in attire. But Richmond is one of the boys. He is always attired in garments of stylish

goods and stylish cut. His coats are always faced with silk, and he wears as much jewelry as an Indian nabob or a Chatham street milionaire. He also, in strong contrast with his companions, its voluble and amazingly frank, he abounds in racy talk and apt sayings that go the rounds of politicians and members of the Legislature.

The time has come for revealing a secret in the political history of the State.

Richmond was the man who fired the Republican mine in 1832, and unconsciously ied on to the election of Grover Cleveland as Governor. In July of that year Richmond was one of the brominent figures at Saratoga Springs, One day he met in front of the United States Hotel ex-Judge Horace Russell of New York, son-in-law of Henry Hilton. Russell was a personal and political friend of the closest description of Alonzo B, Cornell. Mr. Cornell at the time was placidly enjoying iffo at Albany, confident of his renomination for Governor by the Republican State Convention. According to all party usage he would be renominated, Richmond, after greeting Russell cordially, said in his inimitably frank manner:

We are going to beat your man for Governor.

Richmond has a way of repeating anything

"We are going to beat your man for Governor."
Richmond has a way of repeating anything
he says, and he repeated this.
"Going to beat your man, going to beat your
man, going to beat your man,"
"What," said Russell, "you're going to opnose Cornell's renomination?"
"Yos," says Richmond; "the old man is opposed to it."
"You don't mean Roscoe Conkilng?" Russell
asked.

Posed to it.

You don't mean Roscoe Conkiling?" Russell asked.

Yes," said Richmond.

Russoll was startied by this information, and without tetting Richmond see his niarm closely questioned him about it. Richmond, with his astonishing frankness, revealed that Mr. Conkling had been sending for the district leaders in New York and instructing them to get up delegates in opposition to the man he called "The Lizard on the Hill," Richmond also said that Conkling was writing letters to his friends all through the State, and Arthur B. Johnson, Edwin G. Halbert, Azro B. Chase, and other victims of the blind pool (Mr. Conkling lost \$90,000 by means of it) were aroused to wild elloris to best Cornell.

all through the State, and Arthur B. Johnson, Edwin G. Haibert, Azro B. Chase, and other victims of the billud pool (Mr. Conkling lost \$30,000 by means of it) were aroused to wild efforts to bout Cornell.

Mr. Russall took the first train for Albany, and informed Cornell of the mine being dugbeneath his feet. Cornell would not believe it, and sent his benchman, Dwight Lawrence, it is not not believe it. The content of the mine being dugbeneath his feet. Cornell would not believe it, and sent his benchman, Dwight Lawrence, it is not him with an editorial article. In which it was charged that Mr. Cornell sent for Thurlow Weed Barnes of the Albany Eccang Jownal, and inspired him with an editorial article, in which it was charged that Mr. Conkling was trying to defent Cornell because the latter would not sign fay Gould's bill to relieve the elevated railronds of taxation.

Mr. Conkling's friends were enraged, redoubled their efforts to beat Cornell, and succeeded. They had to resort to desperate means, however, Mr. Stephen B. French's forsed telegram proxy being one of them. The bad blood thus ongenered and the corruption at the Convention led to Grover Cleveland's election by 192,000 majority.

Jim Richmond came to Albany every year for ten years, in an indefatigable endeavor to pass that bill, which went through at last, and is now known as the General Street Surface Railroad act of 1881. Every year there were rumors, never preven in a single case, that some membars were undeily influenced to pass this bill. Every year it was beaten, but finally, in 1831, it went through at last, and is now known as the General Street Surface Railroad act of 1881. Every year there were runders on the fight of the Broadway charter on the film of the propers of the form of the Broadway Surface for corruption behind the Broadway Surface on the film of the mouse of the Broadway Su

Mr. Frye Plending the Cause of Our Fisher-

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- Mr. Frye of Maine addressed the Senate in aupport of the resolution in relation to the fisheries. The resolution declares it to be the sense of the Senate that Congress ought not to provide for the appointment of a commission, in which the Gov-ments of the United States and Great Britain should be represented, charged with the consideration and settlement of the fishing rights of the two Governments on the coasts of the United States and British America. Mr. Frye said this was a question not only of importance of the shery business, and entered upon a historical view of the diplomatic arrangements between Great Britain the United States from 1783 to the treaty of Washington, in every negotiation of which, he said Great Britain had united States from 1783 to the treaty of Washington, in every negotiation of which, he said Great Britain had always obtained decidedly the advantage of the United States. Mr. Frye, in conclusion, said:

Now, sir, what do our fishermen ask? In this emargency, when England is demanding one more sacrade and the Administration seems to have been begulied by the allurements of the Britain Minister and Sir Ambrose Shea, their first and meat earnest prayer is "to belet aione." Tossed about for a centry by the winds and waves of English diplomacy, buffeted by Canadian penal laws, stripped and dismatted in provincial content would be full. The resolution now under consideration answers this demand. But Mr. President, the republic should demand more than this of Congress. It should insist-first, that Great Britain must abstain from the assumption of a territorial or any other jurisliction over the vessels of the under the flag of the United States, whether within or without three miles of the shore; second, it should insist upon the ordinary rights of Shospitaity," wood, water, and shelter, "regardiess of treattes. The republic should dissist upon the same counserial privileges in the ports and harbors of the Bominion of Canada as he replys in site upon the proper shade of the shore; second, it should insist upon the same counserial privileges in the ports and harbors of the Bominion of Canada as he replys in site upon the site of the same counserial privileges in the ports and harbors of the Bominion of Canada and current and the same counserial privileges in the ports and harbors of the American the proposed have the site of the same country in the ports of the Un of the two Governments on the coasts of the United States and British America. Mr. Frve said this was a question not only of import-

Mrs. Logan Threatened with a Hoycott. From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The latest instance of threatened beveetting is used to be given in an anonymous letter received in the latest instance of the ladies interested in the latest instance of the ladies interested in the latest interested in the proposed to give the called hall at the Chinese Legation building. The writer warns her that if she goes under the roof of the Chinese Eminister it will be an indication that she sympathizes with Chinese immingration, and the laboring sen of the country will in consequence howest Gen. Logan in his political sayirations.

THE HOUSE ON ITS DIGNITY

A MOTION TO EXPEL MESSES, T. P.

They Got the Fores of the Indignation Over Recent Abuses in the Senate - Merely Looking After a Little Bill-The Metlen Lost ALBANY, April 9 .- Driven from the Senate chamber by the glare offpublicity, the hangerson of the Legislature, who had been trying to turn law making in Albany into a farce, to-day turned up in the Assembly. The Senate chamber was worthy a visit this morning. The seats preëmpted by Mosars, Thomas, Grady, Spinola, Dutcher, Wickham, Littlejohn Oliver, and the rest were now vacant. The room seemed to have undergone some violen transformation, it looked so bare. But the Senators felt more at ease than in many months, for, whether this new form of lobby ing is accompanied by corruption or not, ther is an element of intimidation and apping about it that prevents a weak-backed man from speaking and voting freely when he knows that

him to keep silent. Over in the Assembly the Standard Cas bill was to come up. On behalf of that measure Gen. F. B. Spinola and Thomas F. Grady have been at work here for weeks. They have taken up their residence here. They have been a work like beavers, and no one needs to be told

backers or paid agents are sitting around him.

frowning at him, or sending friends to beg of

what quality their work is likely to attain, for no men understand the processes of legislation better than they do. They were both famous for their shrewdness and success in legislation that won their support when the people paid them to come here, and they are no less competent now.

This Standard Gas bill has puzzled a great many close students of the subject. It is to allow a certain company to lay mains anywhere and everywhere in New York city, and those who have falled to get information upon it are puzzled to know whether there is any real company behind it, or whether the present companies are behind it, or whether the present companies are to be asked to interest themselves in it for their own protection when it passes the Legislature. It is called the Hogan bill.

When it came up in Committee of the Whole Messers, Grady and Spinola sauutared into the Assembly chamber, the one poeping shrewdly over the sail-like flars of his coliar, the other assuming a Napoleonic attitude of dignified interest in what was going on around him. They did not calculate the effect of the Sente exposures.

The members of the House had been reading The Sun an hour carilor upon the stocking scenes in the Sanate chamber upon the pre-

The members of the House had been reading The Sun an hour earlier upon the shocking scenes in the Senate chamber upon the previous day. They had been priding themselves on the good behavior of their own body. Naturally many were indignant when Spinola and dirady marched upon the floor without leave or warrant.

Itobert Ray Hamilton of New York sprang to his feet to inquire of the Speaker whether persons were to be admitted to the floor who had an interest in the legislation in hand. "There's a man on the left there—"he said, nedding toward Spinola, who very promptly withdrew from the floor, Mr. Grady following him, Mr. Hamilton's sentence was not finished. Mr. Maker then moved that the privileges of the floor be extended to Mr. Spinola, an exmember de. There was a strong affirmative on the Democratic side.

Mr. Kusse (lieut) of Cattarangus wanted to on the Democratic side.

Mr. Kruse (Rep.) of Cattaraugus wanted to know if the gentleman was interested in the

Mr. Kruse (Rep.) of Cattaraugus wanted to know if the gentleman was interested in the gas bill.

The Spoaker—"The Chair is unaware whether he is or not." [The Chair evidently needs to rend the papers.] It ruled in favor of Spinola, Mr. McManus of New York moved to extend the privileges of the floor to Thomas F. Grady. Carried, lightly.

Mr. H. C. Howe of Oswego was indignant. "I move, Mr. Speaker," said he, "that the Hon, Ed Phelies be admitted to the floor. I think it unfair to let in a part of the lobby and not the whole of it." [Mr. Phelies is the head of the organized lobby in Albany.]

The Speaker—Mr. Phelies has never been a member of the Asson.bly.

Mr. Hotchkiss moved to reconsider the vote to go into Committee of the Whole upon the Standard Gas bill.

The Speaker ruled that the motion could not be entertained, as Mr. Hunting had been called to the chair, and the House was already in committee. Upon this Mr. How demanded to know my persons had been admitted to the floor if the House was in committee. From the predicament in that this pertinent question put the Speaker in he was resceed by Mr. Hogan, who, seeing the folly of attempting to do anything with the Gas bill under such circumstances, shrewdly withdrew it.

But the moral point was left unsettled, and it was seen that the character of the Assembly would be impaired unless record was made of the indignation felt by those who want to free it from the stain that is left upon the Senate by reason of the scenes that the lepublicans have permitted to be enacted thore during the whole of the prosent session. Mr. Kruse undertook the task of putting the matter right upon the journal. He said:

1 rise to a question of hisp privilege. This Legislature so far, i believe, has had the reputation of being free from being infected with lobby ris Licheve that

upon the journal. He said:

I rise to a question of high privilege. This legislature so far, I believe, has had the reputation of being free from being infested with lobbyris. I believe that in order to preserve that reputation we should be cautious in admitting people to the floor of this House on occasions when we know that these persons ought not to be here. The rules of this House provide that persons may be entitled to the privileges of the floor by a resolution of the House or the apass from the Speaker, and they provide that they shall romain in the rear of the chamber. Now, there is no objection to any person coming upon this floor of this House, it matters not whether he is a nexmember or what especial office he may have held, if he specially integrated in a bill on which we are in committee—such a bill as this Gas bill—I believe it to be our duty to exclude such a person from the floor. mitter—such a bill as this teaching from the floor, our duty to exclude such a person from the floor. And much as I dislike to vote to exclude any one on a motion of another member. I did vote, sir, against the resolution extending the privileges to the gentlemen named, and if they had had decency enough to retirs to therear of the radiing refer they were publicly charged with being interested in this hill would not rise in my seat, as I do now, and ask that no person be admitted except upon a mass from the Speaker. Let him decide who shall come in, and let him take the responsibility. Gen. Bacheller—I hope that will not include the ladies.

Mr. Van Allen—I was just going to make the

Mr. Van Allen—I was just going to make the same motion.

The Speaker ruled that the rules must be amended, and by a resolution of the House, in order to do that. Mr. Kruse then moved to reseind the resolution admitting Grady and spinola. The Speaker heid that as Mr. Kruse voted against the resolution, some one else who yoted for it must make the motion.

"Is there any gentleman with generosity enough to do that for me?" Mr. Kruse asked.
"I will," said Mr. Wood, a Democratic member from Wayne.

Before this Spinola and Grady had again left the chamber. Major Haggerty appealed to the members to remember the gray hairs of Gen.

ber from Wayne.

Before this Spinona and Grady had again left the chamber. Major linggerty appealed to the members to remember the gray hairs of Gon. Spinola, to remember that he had once been an Assemblyman, and to remember that he had been a General.

McCann of Kings, with his sense of propriety threatened the Republicans that if they passed Mr. Wood's motion he would name certain Republicans who had been here—notably a certain Republican was speaker—in the interest of railroad legislation. He referred to one of the men concerned in the recent abuse of the privileges of the Senate floor.

Mr. Wolf of Steuben moved to lay Mr. Kruse's motion on the table Mr. Sheehan of Erie, after assuring the House that he had never spoken twenty words with Spinola or Grady, and was opposed to their gas bill, urged the point that the Gas bill had been withdrawn and that it would be a gratuitous assault to push the matter any further, now that the gentleman already admitted could not take any advantage of their privileges.

This view met the sense of fairness of the House and the motion was lost, though not until haif a dozen members, Messrs, Bacheller, Van Allen, Curtis, and others had spoken from various sides of the case. Those who maintained the original position of hostility to the precedent established by admitting Grady and Spinola, and who voted to withdraw the consent they had given to those ex-legislators, were:

Messrs, E. P. Babeck, Jaroms Babceck, Bowe, Cole, Hadley, Hamilton, Howe, Hunttag, Ingersol, Kilby, Kruse, McLewn, McManus, Parsons, Clark R. Smith.

The importance of the sife that twas thus created was seen in the fast that the very next

kruse, Mclwen, McManus, Parsons, Clark R. Smith.

The importance of the stir that was thus created was seen in the fact that the very next bills that came up were the Roscoe Conkling bills to punish the participants in the theft of Broadway. Now, if ever the Assembly needed a stiffening of its moral backbone the time has arrived. On all sides the rumor is current that desperate efforts will be made to beat these bills in the Assembly. The people will parrowly scan every step of their progress, the newspapers will report the movements of every paid agent of the road who shows his face in Albany, and whatever is done will be done in the full glare of publicity.

The Speaker sent the bills to the Judiclary Committee.

A Card from Paster Goss. To the Epitor of the Sun-Sir: I am a con-

tant reader of Tur Sun, therefore I trust to your kind-ces to correct the report of my expulsion from the I was expelled for failing to report a known crime at

the last session of the New York Conference—1865—and the finding of the committee before which I was tried i We have not found Mr. White's charge of immoral conduct against you mestained, but we have found you Mr. Goos) guity of conspiring to conceal what you knew to be a crime and villainy, the disciplinary pen-alty of which is expulsion.

I only sak what is just to me, and trust you will have the kindness to make the correction, and oblice yours. ruly.

From the Philadelphia Prest. Mr. Garland's sickness is much more serious than supposed. The committee have been notified that he is suffering from something like a severe states of gravel, and that a week ago his physicians regarded him as is a serious condition. CALLED "HIM" IN THE CIRCULAR. Boycotting a Widow in Hudon Street-He

Workmen Contented. Mrs. E. A. Gray has kept a tidy little bakery at 508 Hudson street ever since her husband died, three years ago, and has managed to support herself well by her business. She has now been boycotted by Baker's Union No. 1 and the Central Labor Union, and pickets have been day night distributing circulars and urging customers not to patronize the establishment. On Tuesday morning union bakers followed her wagon in all its rounds, and thus a list was made of Mrs. Gray's patrons to whom she delivered bread, and they were urged to have no more to do with Mrs. Gray's bread. A number of grocers stopped their orders and a few other customers did the same, so that now she estimates that the strike has altegether knocked

off from \$15 to \$18 per day from her receipts.

The boycotters in their circular give the following lowing as reasons for their conduct:
A committee of Bakers' Union No. 1 called upon Gray
to request thin to treat his workmen in a more a human
manner, and not to ruin them mentally and boully by

overwork.

Gray refused to listen to the committee. A second committee, which was then sent to him, was treated in the same way, and was told that he would carry on his business to suit himself, and that he would disclarge every man who undertook to join the union. Therefore we are compelled to resort to the only means to bring this fellow to his senses, by requesting all right-minded men and women to stop buying of him until he will do justice to the union.

men and women to step buying of him until he will de justice to the union.

It will be observed that the proprietor of the bakery is referred to as 'Gray' and 'him' and 'this fellow.' Mrs. Gray herself is the sole owner of the bakery, and it was to her that the first committee came. Mrs. Gray said that early last week some men came to her and told her that they represented the bakers' union, and that she must force all her employees to join the union. To this she replied that she should not attempt to force her smployees to join anything. They could do as they pleased about it. She was waited upon a few days later and informed that the union had fined her \$25, which she must pay at once, and a formal written notice of the fine was handed to her. This the spirited little woman burned up under the committee's noses. Then she was boycetted.

Emil Muller, Mrs. Gray's foreman, said that he and the four men who worked with him were perfectly satisfied with their wages, their treatment, and their hours, and that they had no intention of joining the union. Muller said that at 6 o'clock last night, as he was standwere portectly satisfied with their wages, their treatment, and their hours, and that they had no intention of joining the union. Muller said that at 6 o'clock last night, as he was standing in front of the shop, a boycotter told him he would be "fixed" when he went home.

Mrs. Gray said as long as she had a dollar left she would never give in. When her last dellar was gone, she would appeal to the boss bakers for help. If they failed her, she would askers for help. If they failed her, she would shut up shop. She has issued a counter circular to her patrons, in which she sets forth her grievance, and urges her friends to stand by her.

The boycotters announced their intention of standing in front of her shop all night last night, so as to be on hand to again follow Mrs. Gray's early delivery wagon in its rounds this morning. At Mrs. Gray's request a policeman was detailed to watch her premises. He merely keeps the boycotters from standing about her door and annoying customers.

HARD TO CONVICT OF BRIBERY. The Law to Peculiar in this City, and There

"The crime of bribery is a hard one to prove anyway," said a well-known lawyer yes-terday; "but in this city the District Attorney has to stoor pretty carefully when he is after people accused of bribery, if he doesn't want to have his indictment fall through. The law in this city is different from that holding in the est of the State. In 1868 the 'Erie bill' passed the Legislature, a climax to the fight between Jay Gould and Commodore Vanderbiit, In which the former won. The scandal of its passage was so great that Assemblyman Hale had a committee of investigation appointed. Then the Act of May, 1869, was passed. By that act no person whose offered bribe was accepted was liable to criminal prosecution, but if his bribe was not accepted, he was liable. Tha

bribe was not accepted, he was liable. That was to give the State an opportunity to obtain witnesses, because until that act, briber or bribe taker could decline to testify for fear of criminating himself.

"Then in 1873 came the reformed charter. That act provided that any person who should offer in any way any inchey or anything of any value to a member of the Common Council or officer of the corporation to influence his action on any question before him, should be deemed guilty of a felony and liable to two years imprisonment and a fine not exceeding \$5,090. The Common Councilinan was liable to the same punishment, and also lost his office. Both briber and bribe taker were made competent witnesses against each other, but the testimony either might give was not to be used against himself. Then in 1831, the Pengl Code was enasted. the testimony either might give was not to be used against himself.

Then, in 1881, the Penal Code was enated. Sections 71 and 72 enumerate judicial and quasi-judicial officers, and punish an attempt to bribe them, successful or not, by ten years' imprisonment and \$5,000 fine. The person bribed is liable to the same punishment, and is forever disqualified from holding any office under the State. Section 78 has a drag-net clause, which makes the law apply to all persons holding public office. But the Penal Code says that no person shall be convicted on the unsupported testimony of an accomplice.

complice.

"Finally, the Consolidation act of 1882 reenacts the bribery section of the reform charter of 1873. By it either party can be compelled
to testify before a Grand Jury. I think it's an
open question whether the Legislature intended to supersede the Ponal Code in this city, and ed to supersede the Ponal Code in this city, and I don't think the District Attorney's troubles will be over in this matter for some time yet."
The boodle Aldermen and their bribers are indicted under section 53 of the Consolidation act and sections 71, 72, and 78 of the Penal Cole.

FIVE YOUNG MEN KILLED.

Two by an Explosion of Bynamice and Three by an Explosion of Gas in a Colliery. POTISVILLE, April 9 .- At the Newcastle station a box of dynamite cartridges had been placed beside the blacksmith's hearth. Wil-liam Albright, the blacksmith's heiper, disturbed one of the cartridges. The shock of this explosion exploded a dozen more cart ridges. Albright was killed instantly and shockingly mangled. The blacksmith, William McGough, had both eyes blown out, his ears blown off, and his head and body badly in blown off, and his head and body badly injured. He will die. The Coroner's jury desilined to definitely decide the cause or fix the
responsibility.

A miner working in the first breast of the
colliery operated by the Philadelphia and
Itoading Coal and Iron Company cut a leader
of gas, which exploded and blew him, with a
large quantity of loose coal and dirt, down the
chute. The débris caught and imprisoned A.
S. Doyle of Phornix Park and Edward Canfield
of Black Heath, and the gas smothered them.
Canfield was 29.

of Black Heath, and the Canfield was 29.

Edward Parnell, aged 15 years, a slate picker at the same colliery, went into the hoisting engine house, fall into the machinery, and was mangled to death.

INTO THE RIVER WITH HIS CHILD Poverty Brove Iversen Mad Just as his Wife Found a Friend.

Otto Iversen, a 'piano maker, of 322 East Twenty-fifth street jumped into the river yesterday noon from the pier at the foot of East Twenty-third street with his little 2-year-old daughter, Marie, clasped n his arms. Four men, who saw him do it, rescues which extends into the river from the pier and catching Iversen by the leg. Policeman Goldrick got dry clothes for Marie from his own home.

Iversen is in Believne. He refused to talk. He is undoubtedly incane over his inability to find work. He was brought to Helievne on April 3 by Pastor Swinchel of the Hwedish M. thodist Church on I wenty first streat, to be treated for insanity, but was discharged the next day. He has had no work since Christmas, and his wife has supported the family by pawning and selling the few valuables left from more prosperous times.

Recently Pastor Swinchel advised her to advertise for work, and for the last two days she has been worsing for Mrs. Kurtz, 111 East 127th strock. Mrs. C. J. Morgan, the wife of the Morgan Steumship line, and the contract of the Morgan Steumship line, and the contract of the Morgan Steumship line, and the south of the Morgan Steumship line. See that the morgan down with mensy to pay Mrs. Iversen's rent. Mrs. Iversen is a charming little woman, with a sweet face, she says that her husband loved the children dearly, but has been out of his head ever since Christmas, when he lost his place at the factory.

Investigating Buffalo Aldermen.

BUFFALO, April 9.- The Assembly Committee appointed to investigate the charges made by the Suffaio Express of bribery against some of the Aldermen in granting a franchise to the Suffaio Natural Gas Fuel Company began their sessions this morning. J. N. Matthews, editor of the Express, the first witness, gave his reasons for aussecting that there had been corruption, but of his own knowledge, he said he knew nothing, who, he said, could give evidence showing that money had been used to bribe Alderman.

No Discourtesy Shown the Chinese Minister. WASHINGTON, April 9.-Collector Hager of lie says they arrived in advance of time, and every facility to land was extended. They made no complaints. They innded by direction of the Collector. Be force leaving the ship the Knyoy expressed thanks to the Surveyor in charge for the courtesy shown him, and invited the Surveyor to call upon him at his hotel.

A constant cough, with shortness of breath, failing atreagth, and wasting of flesh, all betoken lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt from morth. By using Dr. Jaynes's Expectorant serious results may be either avaided by pullished.—45.

THREE HARD GLOVE FIGHTS.

SUTTON IN THREE ROUNDS

HARTFORD DAVE" KNOCKS OUT BOP Terrific Blow on the Jugular Ends the

Battle - Loughita Defeats Mailoch, the Boxing Master-Prine Fight Near Dubugue TROY, April 9 .- The ballroom of a hotel in Watervilet, on the highway from the Shaker road to West Albany, was the scene this morning of a hard-fought though comparatively short glove fight. The mill was to have oc-curred early last evening, but owing to the wretched condition of the roads the scene of action was not reached until late, and the driver of the hack containing one of the pugilists, losing his way, did not reach the hotel until after 1 o'clock this morning. It was 3 o'clock before all the preliminaries were ar-ranged. Soon after that hour Bob Sutton of Cohoes and Dave Rushford of Albany, known as "Hartford Dave," jumped into the ring,

The men wore the smallest kind of hard gioves The fight was to be to a finish, Marquis of Queensberry rules to govern. Sutton, who was twelve pounds heavier than his opponent, was the favorite, but Rushford made up in science and grit what he lacked in weight. Three rounds were fought, Sutton being completely knocked out.

knocked out.

Fuar Rosen.—After a little cautious sparring Rushford landed his left on button's mouth, and received a crack on the nose in return. A little short arm fighting followed; then there was a dinch, and Sutton went down. Getting on his feet, Sutton rushed at Rushford, sanding in his right on the forehead and drawing blood from the nose with his left. Sutton had decidedly the best of the round.

SECOND BOXEN.—Rushford showed some distress, which was aggravated by another blow on the nose im-

Both men were badly punished, and Sutton had to be carried away. Con Tobin of Troy seconded Sutton and Mr. Lynch of Albany was "Hartford Davo's "sec-ond. James Killoran seted as referee, and a Mr. Riley of Albany as timekeeper. TERRIFIC SLUGGING MATCH.

Mr. Riley of Albany as timekeeper.

Terriffe Slugono Match.

Newnurgh, April 9.—The prize fight between S. J., Malloch, a Port Jervis boxing master, and John P. Loughlin of Brookirn, occurred in the vicinity of Middletown at daylreak on Thursday, notwithstanding the vigilance of Sheriff Causen. Malloch weighed 160 pounds and Loughlin 180. Five rounds ware fought. The first two were merely scientific sparring. In the third the men warmed to their work, and ively fighting followed, Malloch drawing first blood. In the fourth round there was heavy slugging, and Loughlin forced the fighting, lie overweight, long reach, and height enabled him to interaily beat down his opponent. He did not knock him down, but crushed him down by his weight.

The lifth round was terrifle. Loughlin struck out with right and left, following his blows up with his ponderous body and forcing Malloch ahead of him. Twice he knocked him down, Malloch fought back with desperation, returning blow for blow, but failing to stop those of his more sturdy opponent. Malloch was finally forced to the floor directly at the fest of his second, and was in the act of regaining his feet when the latter, without thinking, lenthim a friendly arm. Instantiy the second of Loughlin claimed the fight on the ground of a vionation of the rules regulating the contest. The referee decided in favor of the claim, and the fight ended.

referee decided in favor of the claim. fight ended. NINE FIERCE ROUNDS FOUGHT. fight ended.

NINE FIERCE ROUNDS FOUGHT.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 9,—A brutal prize fight was fought on an island in the Mississippi two miles north of Dubuque, resterday afternoon. The principals were Dashman of Platteville, Wis, and Fisk of Dubuque. The fight was under London prize ring rules, nine fleree rounds being fought. The three first rounds were in favor of Fisk, and in the fourth first blood was allowed him, From the fifth round the fight was in lavor of Dashman. In the binth round, by a heavy body blow, Fisk was outwinded and unable to come to time, and the fight was awarded to Dashman. No science was displayed on either side. Two and four dollars were charged for admittance to the battle ground. About 300 persons were present and these included gambiers, saloon keepers, and toughs of every doscription from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago. Sioux City, Omaha, and Clinton.

BLACK ADMITS THAT HE KISSED HER But Denies that he is Guilty of Any Grave Indiscretions with Mrs. Suttle

TORONTO, April 9 .- The report of the Suttie alimony case was reproduced from THE SUN by the Toronto papers to-day, and created a great sensation here. Mr. Potter, at whose nouse Mrs. Suttle visited here, is an optician and a prominent citizen. Mr. Binck, who is mixed up in the case, is highly connected here, and employed as clerk in a wholesale grocery. He admits having kissed and flirted with Mrs. Suttle, but denies that they were guilty of any Suttie, but denies that they were guilty of any grave indiscretions. She is a pretty American woman, he says, and he was smitten with her charms. He is a handsome young fellow, and says she was pretty much shitten with him. He was wild while Mrs. Suttio was here, he says, but has now reformed, and is an active Young Men's Christian Association worker.

He says he was afraid Suttie would take his life while he was in New York. Mrs. Suttie told him a story about her husband waking up one night after she had returned from Toronto, and saying to her: "How can I do away with Black, and preserve you, my during, from any harm?" The reason, he says, that she wrote him to meet her while he was in New York was to warn him to keep away from her husband.

MONEY LOST AT BACCARAT.

Berry Wall Begins a Luwanit Over a Log-don Club Transaction.

Berry Wall, or, as he is legally termed. Evander Berry Wall, once "King of the Dudee." has begun suit in the City Court against Maurice B. Mendham, a club man and member of the Petroleum Exchange, for the recovery of \$500. In a lotter to Mr. Mendham, Howe & Hummel, Mr. Wall's counsel, inform Mr. Mend-ham that the suit is for "money advanced you ham that the suit is for "money advanced you in April, 1884." Mr. Hummel declined to tell how Mr. Mencham became indebted to Mr. Wall. From other sources it was ascertained that Mr. Mencham and Mr. Wall had a becuniary transaction over a little game, probably baccarat or rocker, at the "London Cinb," 6 West Twenty-ninth street, recently closed by Capt. Williams and now for rent, it is said that Mendham gave his note or a memorandum of his losses, and when Berry Wall asked for the cash Mr. Mendham refused to give it to him. Wall cannot legally recover a gambling debt, but money lent is recoverable sometimes.

Soto Expects a Call from his Fillbusters. Mr. Marco Aurelio Soto, ex-President of Honduras, denied last evening the report that Gon. Del-gardo, Col. Morei, and Sador Mariano Soto, from the fil-buster City of Mexico, were or had been in the city. He said that he expected them to arrive in a day er two, when without doubt they would call upon him, as they were close triends of his. The fact that the grathemen named had spent several hours at a hoarding house in East Thirteenth atreet Mr. Soto dismissed with a shrug, and a repetition of the remark that the story was faile. At the house in East Thirteenth street it was suis that the title fillbusters had spent part of Thursday there. They are under bonds to appear for trial here on May 3.

The Beautiful America Here Again.

The steamship America, the pride of the Na-tional line, and about the best model of a Liverpost packet ever designed, arrived at the har yesterlay morning for the first time since she was chartered by the British Government, on account of her speed, when a war with Ruesa seemed imminent. She is an excellent see hoat, as the four days of bressant westering side encountered during the passage over demonstrated. She will now run regularly during the season.

The Wires Will Linger in the Air Awhile. The Commission on Underground Subways The Commission on Underground Subways has secured a new office at 1,218 Breadway, and will move into it to-day. It had to get out of its luxurious quarters in Twenty-third street because the Madison Squars Bank wanted the rent rail by the month, and not when the Commission gets its appropriation. The Commission is waiting for Mr. Low to recover before it determines what system of aubways is adopt.

Mr. Arthur's Health Improving.

Ex-President Arthur is still an invalid. At his house heat night it was said that he was feeling somewhat easier. There were seven different sized hate on the hat rack, but Dr. Peiers, his physician, said that only a few of his callers saw him personally. "Although I expect to pull him through all right," said the Douter, "I am unable to say when he will be said to leave the house."

Divver's Saloon is in Park How Now.

Mayor Grace yesterday signed the resolution of the Aldermen changing the name of Chatham street to Park now. Chatham square remains yet. Besides, as soom as a Board of Aldermen is elected on a general licket it will change the name back again to Chatham afrest, and Diver san't help it.

Foreman Shaw Gets the Stephenson Medal. The Fire Commissioners decided resterday to give the Stephenson medal for efficiency in 1882 to Foreman Joseph Shaw of Truck 12.